New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1922

Owned by New York Tribune Inc., a New York Corporation. Published daily. Ogden Reid, President; D. Wemer Rogers, Vice President; Helen Rogers Reid, Secretary; R. E. Mayfield, Treasurer. Address, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York. Telephone, Beekman 3000.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—By mail, including Postage. IN THE UNITED STATES:

	One Year	Six Months	One Month
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Daily and Sunday	$12.00	$6.00	$1.00
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Tariff Postponement

Concerning the tariff, the Senate having duly debated and voted to approve the acetic acid duty, the first on the long list, the average person does not trust his judgment much as to details.

But the general bearing of the bill, particularly the measuring principle on which its schedules are drawn, he feels competent to judge. What basis has been employed to determine why a levy shall be 40 per cent rather than 20 per cent, or why two cents rather than one cent a pound on some specific article?

In his opening speech Senator McCumber explained that the committee had before it manufacturers and importers and that in adjusting the rates the advice of both was taken. Said the Senator:

> "We have had these two opposing forces together, and in many instances we have fixed the rates of the bill in conformity to what each of them thought he could do business under."

Criticizing this statement, Senator Jones, of New Mexico, holds it amounts to confession that the two groups, each selfish, by combining became in fact log-rolling authors of the bill.

Replying to this attack, Senator McCumber said his language had been distorted; that he had not admitted that the committee had abdicated its functions; that all he meant was that when there is agreement this is presumptive evidence in favor of a prescribed duty. This obviously is a rather weak defense. The Senator does not contend that the advice of consumers was much sought or that the claims of exporters and of exporting industries were much regarded, or that any special effort was made to ascertain wage rates abroad.

The enactment of the Payne-Aldrich act, the last Republican tariff, followed a prolonged discussion within the Republican party. The decision arrived at was for a protective tariff to offset, but no more than to offset, actual differences in production costs at home and abroad. This was the "Iowa idea," indorsed by the Republican national platform.

It is the last formal definition of the party's tariff doctrine and may be held to define correctly the party's present attitude. The complaint against the Payne-Aldrich act as originally prepared was that it did not honestly redeem the party's pledge.

Senator McCumber does not deny the binding force of this cost-of-production doctrine. He acknowledges its validity. But it has not been shown that his committee has made a serious attempt to apply it. He has listened to those who outlined what they wanted. His excuse is that it is now impossible to ascertain foreign production costs. Conditions are too abnormal abroad to get reliable data.

The issue thus narrows down to whether we should make a tariff which necessarily represents guesses by those who naturally want what is good for their pockets or whether we should defer action until such time as permits the writing of a scientific tariff.

Opinion grows that the weight of the argument is on the side of postponement. We can have a tariff which on the one hand will protect consumers and at the same time prevent greedy domestic manufacturers from killing our foreign trade, and which on the other hand will erect a dam against a flood of foreign goods. But not now.

Too Many "Drives"

Isn't it about time to put an end to the "drives" for various purposes which are instituted in the schools? The war is over. No longer is there need of funds for work in connection with it. Most of the children in the schools come from families which need all the money they have to meet the cost of living.

The pupil who cannot contribute to a "drive" is made to feel like a slacker. Many contribute who really cannot afford to merely to avoid the scorn of their fellow-pupils who have "spending money."

Between "drives" and exhortations to practice thrift the youngsters are kept in a constant state of bewilderment. A rule forbidding all "drives" for whatever purpose would be of benefit to the schools.

Action at Last

The compliance of the Interborough with the Transit Commission's order to improve its service taken alone justifies the creation of the commission by the Legislature.

What the old Public Service Commission could not do, what the city administration could not do, the Transit Commission has done. It has secured from the Interborough an agreement to operate 246 more trains by May 31 and an additional 114 trains by September 18.

It was able to do this because its members understand the traffic situation and were not bluffing or playing to the gallery when they made their demands.

The consent of the Interborough to do its share toward solving the traffic problem was not given without protest, but the important thing is that it was given. The same is true of the consent of the Board of Estimate to cease obstructing the completion of the Fourteenth Street subway. The Board of Estimate blustered as long as it dared to. It now is sullen but wholesomely subservient.

All the relief that can be expected before new lines have been built will be supplied by the Interborough's new policy and by the completion of the Fourteenth Street tube and its connecting links.

This cannot be done, of course, without money, and the people who use the subways must supply the money. So evenly balanced are subway receipts and expenditures that an extra expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars cannot be met without passing the burden along.

The people of New York are convinced that it is better to pay the added cost of each ride in taxes than in extra fares. They will, however, pay it.

This has been made clear in the past by Chairman McAneny of the commission, who has refused to "bunk" the citizens by promising an imaginary five-cent fare, as the Mayor did in his campaign. The job intrusted to the commission was to better the service. This it is doing, despite all opposition. But it is doing it honestly.

A Frank Disclosure

George Sylvester Viereck will be recalled as one who says out loud what others of his kind prudently whisper. He feels an unconquerable urge to express what his co-workers think but keep back.

So Viereck, to the tips of his being, is joyful over Genoa. He does not deem it worth while to pretend that the Russo-German treaty is merely economic. Co-operation along political and military lines he regards as inevitable. He proclaims the death of the Versailles Treaty—"deader than the soul of France," he exclaims.

"Germany," he truculently shouts, "will never pay the preposterous reparations imposed on her. Long before the treaty expires no foreign soldier will stand guard on the Rhine. The Saar Valley, the Ruhr region, the Polish corridor, Danzig and the larger part of Alsace-Lorraine will be restored to the rightful owners. Austria, German Slovakia and other lost provinces will join their brethren under the flag of greater Germany. France will sink to the level of a third-rate power."

It may be said that Viereck is a windy extremist and as such that his outpourings lack significance. But the utterances of such are often foreshadowing. Who will say that what he shouts is not the secret aspiration of the German heart?

The West Virginia Trial

It is fortunate that the trial of the West Virginia miners charged with treason is taking place in the little town of Charlestown, in the Shenandoah Valley. The home of Samuel Washington, brother of the first President, it still preserves the best characteristics of the older America.

Its people think as Americans and not as members of one or another class. They have been little disturbed by the voice of agitation. They pride themselves on being like the people of old Virginia. The presiding judge, described as a typical Southern lawyer of the old school, is reputed to have a high sense of honor and to be insistent upon a square deal for all.

If reports from Charlestown are true, however, the same cannot be said for the prosecution. West Virginia among American states has had an anomalous development and preserves many aspects of the frontier. There is relation between the coal industries and the government which has no parallel in any other state. The influence of the coal companies has been great enough to enlist the support of the state authorities against the introduction of unionism, and in some counties the police power is practically entirely in the hands of the mine owners.

In the present trial the prosecution, being nominally public and assumed by the state, is as a matter of fact in the hands of men long closely identified with the coal interests. Several of them have been counsel for different coal companies, and, according to persons recently at the trial, there is an appearance that these men, instead of acting in behalf of the state, are really working in behalf of the mine owners in their war against organized labor.

The miners are assisted by able counsel. Had the trial been held in one of the mining counties, however, it is doubtful if even the most skillful legal aids could have broken down the barrier against them built up by the operators. Will an old-fashioned American town dispense old-fashioned American justice, forgetting propaganda of all species and varieties?

The Return of Beveridge

When Albert J. Beveridge, aged thirty-seven years, first went to the Senate in 1899 he suffered under the handicap of being a boy orator. He will return, if his nomination is confirmed on Election Day, aged sixty-one years, as the matured author of his monumental four-volume life of John Marshall.

Intimate contact with the great mind of one of the real makers of the Republic naturally has had a subjective effect. Mr. Beveridge is more a statesman and less a rhetorician than in his early days. He will wear his toga soberly. On his second appearance he will scarcely be subjected again to Senatorial hazing.

Mr. Beveridge, like other men whose shadows fall toward the East, has grown less sure the world can be made over at once. He still is capable of turning out bizarre proposals, as he did not long ago when he suggested that Great Britain and France make a block transfer to us of their West Indian possessions as a price for the cancellation of our $11,000,000,000 claim against Europe. But in the main he now sticks to beaten paths.

In a recent address in New York he laid the chief blame for the depression on the unenlightened policy of the four great railway unions. First came the successful Adamson law hold-up. This whetted appetites, and by threatening strikes other grabs followed, with the consequence that railway net income so diminished that many trainmen lost their jobs. Similarly Mr. Beveridge has dared to disagree with the miners' union, though strong in his state. He has apparently reached the conclusion that economic nonsense is as tiresome to others as to himself. In the Senate he will not suffer lack of a chance to show his courage.

But once a progressive always one. Back of the conservatism of Mr. Beveridge can be discerned a strong tendency not to be satisfied with things as they are. If he comes again to the Senate he will add greatly to the debating power of the progressive group and exert an influence such as his party now needs.

Britain's Napoleonic Loans

The news that the American commission to consider the Allied debt has made known its existence to the French government has been received as if the whole problem were unprecedented. Our case, many people apparently believe, is an exceptional one, whereas it is not.

Among the many interesting precedents furnished by history, however, the case of Great Britain and the Napoleonic wars is peculiarly enlightening at the present time. England, allied with Austria in her wars against Napoleon, made two loans to that country, one in 1795 for £4,600,000 sterling, and the other in 1797 for £1,620,000. It was specifically provided that Austria would arrange the repayment of these advances so that "those payments should never fall as a burden on the finances of Great Britain." No sinking fund was provided for the first loan, and it was agreed in the event of default that Great Britain should pay the interest on that portion of the issue which was held by individual investors.

For the first three years the Austrian government kept its pledge on the first loan and paid the charges semi-annually. At the time that the second loan was made, however, no provision for interest charges was made, and the Austrian government thereupon ceased all payments on both issues.

For twenty-four years Austria failed to pay anything on either loan. It was then agreed between the two governments that Great Britain would accept a settlement which worked out at a rate of about thirteen cents on every dollar. By 1824, when the transaction was completed, the entire sum due from Austria, including unpaid interest and principal and other charges, amounted to £15,648,730, upon which Austria paid £2,189,285. The remaining £13,000,000 was taken over by the British Treasury as Britain's share of the debt.

In commenting upon this transaction the British official "White Book" remarks: "Of this settlement there is little more to be said than it is to be supposed the British Treasury made the best they could of a bad bargain. They had to pay the usual penalty of becoming security for a friend, by far the greater portion of the consequent charges having to be defrayed by them at their own cost." The same thing was true of the loan to Portugal.

The circumstances under which Great Britain made these advances to her allies differ only in details from the circumstances under which we advanced money in 1917 and 1918. In both cases they were made to help the successful prosecution of a war against a common enemy.

There seems little left for Mr. Hylan to do but to join a defensive alliance with "the interests" against the Transit Commission.

Mr. Hearst's contribution to Music Week is a vocal number entitled "I Hear Me Calling Me."

Every week is clean-up week with the visiting highwaymen.

In Charles W. Morse's case the pardon came too early.

More Truth Than Poetry

By James J. Montague

Prudence

The careless robin builds his nest
Where any cat can climb,
And so he's often dispossessed
And has a dreadful time.
Yet in his day of sorrow, when
Stern anguish wrings his brow,
He goes to work and builds again
Upon the same old bough.

The flicker fears no prowling cat—
He knows a trick worth two of that.

The oriole his nest suspends
From lithe and swinging sprays,
And though the great tree rocks and bends
He calmly goes his ways.
But if beneath the evening sky
A preying owl should roam,
And he should meet its greedy eye—
Good-bye to kids and home!

The flicker simply murmurs "Pooh!"
To any owl that ever flew.

The flicker is a crafty soul,
And full of guile is he.
He takes two weeks to dig a hole
In some old rotting tree.
And though the cat and owl run wild,
Or bitter blows the storm,
He's always sure his wife and child
Are snug and safe and warm.

He'd never win a beauty prize,
But my! he's wide between the eyes.

Supererogatory

If the colleges are not to be allowed to hire professional coaches what in the world are they going to do with all the interest from their endowment funds?

Natural Solicitude

General Pershing recently made a seventy-mile horseback ride. He was probably looking for what Congress has left of the United States army.

Bright Idea

New York City has adopted a new speed ordinance, probably with the purpose of preventing auto bandits from escaping from the police.

(Copyright by James J. Montague)

Bryce on Bolshevists

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Thinking your readers would be interested in anything Lord Bryce might say bearing on questions now being generally discussed, I am quoting an extract from one of his letters to me, in which he expresses his opinion of having anything to do with the Bolsheviki. It is as follows:

"I agree with you in wondering at the tolerance extended to Bolshevism by otherwise sensible people both in America and in England.

"The Bolshevists are a set of blood-thirsty ruffians worse than the worst men of the French Revolution. Many people here are taken in by the empty professions of a desire to improve the world. Is this so in America?

"Personally I think that the Allies ought never to have treated or appeared to treat with the Bolshevists at all."

ARCHIBALD HOPKINS.

Washington, D. C., May 2, 1922.

"As the Twig Is Bent"

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sir: During Children's Week, April 30-May 7, public attention is being especially called to the value of moral and religious training early in life.

Such training should begin in the home, and in this day of vicious influences it is imperative that parents also utilize every outside agency which tends to safeguard and develop their children's moral and spiritual nature and encourages right thinking and right living.

Dr. Carroll D. Wright, formerly Commissioner of Labor for the United States, emphasizes the importance of kindergarten education in relation to moral development as follows

"The kindergarten aims especially to develop the child on his social and moral side. He learns that what is customary in the mutual relations of right thinking people is right. He learns through active co-operation in games and associated work that without kindness, justice and truthfulness, social life is neither comfortable nor for any extended time even possible."

J. M. GERARD, Treasurer,
National Kindergarten Association.
New York, 1922.

Foreign Finance

(From The Baltimore Sun)

Nobody appears to be making any money in Europe except the governments.

The Tower

PLANTIN' TIME

IN PLANTIN' time the frongs begin
To fife and drum the springtime in;
In plantin' time the robins sing
At twilight loud as anything,
An' when the darkness fades to gray
The blackbirds pipe the break o' day;
The brook laughs louder in its flowin',
An' from the south the wind comes blowin'
To wake about the farmhouse eaves
The prattlin' of the baby leaves.
But best of all I like to hear,
Acrost the pasture ringin' clear,
The clink and plod where plow teams go,
And Elmer yells "Giddap" an' "Whoa,"
In plantin' time.

In plantin' time the mountains sprawl,
An' on their backs cloud shadows crawl.
In plantin' time they stretch, each one,
Like houn' dogs in the warmin' sun.
The hull world's washed an' starched an' cool,
Like children fixed for Sunday school;
It sets submissive on a chair
An' lets the south wind brush its hair;
Acrost the bloomin' orchard blow
White imitation squalls of snow.
There's beauty in an apple tree,
But best of all I like to see
Where, on the hillslope, plows lay down
An ever-growin' rug of brown,
In plantin' time.

In plantin' time upon the breast
Of earth we put the seed to rest.
In plantin' time above the grain
We draw a warm brown counterpane;
There's somethin' in a feller dwells
That stirs to musty, earthy smells,
Familiar smells that run right through
Your sperrit, like God talked to you.
All day I plant to this refrain:
"Earth takes her own to her again,
An' there shall blossom from her clay
The yearly Resurrection Day."
I plant my seed and wonder why
A man should be afeard to die
In plantin' time.

Won't it be grand when evolution raises humanity to such a level that you won't be gripped by apprehensive qualms every time William Randolph Hearst begins to show signs of running for office again?

Still, if the Hearst does happen, maybe Mayor Hylan will insist on paying off old debts by writing William Randolph's campaign speeches.

Q. E. D.

(Observed by H. W. M. in a Bridgeport, Conn., store window)

IT DOESN'T SEEM POSSIBLE FOR OTHER STORES TO SELL SUCH AS THESE AT THIS PRICE, BUT THE PROOF LIES BEFORE YOU

The manifested strength of the burglars' union in the Brightest and Best City should move some politician to revive the Free Silver plank in his campaign platform this fall.

The Foreign Office to-day notified the foreign legations here that the following precautions had been taken, in view of hostilities between Generals Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin:

First—Foreigners must not visit the battlefield. The government will not be responsible for injuries to spectators.—*Peking dispatch to The Associated Press.*

(Special to The Tower)

PEKING, May 4.—Members of the foreign legations at Peking have only themselves to blame for their exclusion from the capacity audience to which the armies of Generals Chang and Wu are fighting daily. The unruly behavior of the outlanders, as well as the remarks shouted from the bleachers, have so irked the members of both forces that violence has been narrowly averted on several occasions.

The Foreign Office explained to-day that the presence of members of nationalities that have done so much in the last few years for the advancement of the art of war has served to make the warriors of Chang and Wu embarrassed and self-conscious.

Considerable confusion was caused during the preparatory bombardment by shouts of "Played, sir; played, indeed!" from visiting members of the British Legation. This raffish practice continued, despite the presence of large signs behind each battery, bearing the legend: "Do Not Feed or Annoy the Artillery."

While his turning movement was developing yesterday General Wu was discommoded by yells of "Take 'im out! Yaah, yuh busher!" from a group of United States marines on leave. He has appealed for redress to the League of Nations.

The refusal of visiting foreigners to honor the signs warning: "Keep Off the Battlefield!" also has contributed to the prohibition issued by the Foreign Office. Several times the hostilities have been held up until the National Commission's rule against smoking could be enforced.

Rumors that Brigadier General Hung had been sent to the clubhouse and fined 600 taels for using insulting language to members of the American Legation who occupied a section of the grandstand behind the left wing were denied here to-night.

The Americans, it is said, became irate at Hung's attempt to advance in echelon, and shouted: "Back to the sticks, yuh sandlotter!" They also, it is said, stamped their feet in unison with the evident purpose of rattling the general. Although the Foreign Office insisted that the incident was closed, it was predicted that Hung would be replaced in the line-up to-day by General Kee, who does not understand American.

General Chang has protested to the National Commission that his defeat of yesterday was due to the use of emery paper on the bombs thrown by Wu's men. Several bombs which, it is said, show evidence of having been doctored have been sent to the commission for a ruling.

Both Wu and Chang insisted to-night that they had the pennant cinched.

The interchange of notes containing diplomatic unpleasantries at Genoa seems to be introducing the world to another scrap of paper. F. F. V.

FIVE GENERATIONS OF THE FEAR FAMILY

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Ludendorff on Ludendorff

By William L. McPherson

Since November 11, 1918, General Ludendorff has been busy explaining to his countrymen that he didn't lose the war. He has written six thick volumes and scores of letters and articles defending himself. It has been uphill work, however. The facts are against him. German opinion is no longer misled by his efforts to throw the blame for German defeat on other shoulders.

A few weeks ago Professor Hans Delbrueck, the eminent historian, a pillar of Prussian conservatism, published a book entitled "Ludendorff's Selbstportraet" ("Ludendorff Painted by Himself"). It was a scathing analysis of the Quartermaster General's blundering war policy. Ludendorff, Delbrueck says, was not a military genius. "His talents sufficed for limited military tasks, but not for the great strategic combinations and conceptions which the unprecedented scale of a world war required, especially not in situations in which he intervened in politics, for which he had no competency at all."

Delbrueck's judgment cannot be gainsaid. It is that of the most intelligent students of the war in all countries. Specifically, Ludendorff lost the war for Germany by insisting on a renewal of unrestricted submarine warfare in the early winter of 1917, thus forcing the United States in. Russia was then on the verge of revolution and it is exceedingly improbable that after Russia's defection the Entente powers could have defeated Germany without American aid.

Ludendorff has never been able to justify this fatal move. He beat down Bethmann-Hollweg's opposition to it. Most Germans now admit that the Chancellor was right and he was wrong. But the Quartermaster General himself balks at admitting it. He has carried his defense to America, contributing to "The Atlantic Monthly" for May an article entitled "The American Effort." It diplomatically allows that effort an importance which he curtly denied it in his war books. But the author's main purpose is again to palliate the decision entered into so lightheartedly at Pless on New Year's Day, 1917—a decision which sealed Germany's fate.

Ludendorff's first claim in his article is the familiar one (familiar, at least, in his other writings) that the United States would have entered the war whether Germany renewed unrestricted U-boat operations or not. He presents to American readers the ridiculous fable that America was never neutral—that President Wilson had already entered in 1913 into a secret agreement with Great Britain to take sides against Germany. He grasps eagerly at President Wilson's casual and highly speculative statement before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on August 19, 1919, that in his opinion the United States would have entered the war, even if U-boat murder had not been resumed. He also parades Mr. Tumulty's vague intimations in "Woodrow Wilson as I Know Him" that the President had regarded war as inevitable, even before we were drawn into it.

The Bernstorff-House negotiations in the winter of 1916-'17, the "peace without victory" speech and Mr. Wilson's confident expectation of acting as mediator in a negotiated peace, to be made in 1917, demolish this theory. Germany did not play fair with Mr. Wilson in these negotiations. They were continued in utter bad faith after the Pless decision. But Von Bernstorff's testimony on this point is not easily refuted. He knew that the Administration didn't contemplate war and would gladly have kept out if the Sussex correspondence pledges were lived up to.

Ludendorff snubbed Von Bernstorff when the latter returned to Germany and accused him of wanting to make peace through Washington. "We, however, didn't want to," Ludendorff added. A queer statement coming from a man who now says that there was nothing Germany could do to keep the United States from entering the war.

Using the submarine to the limit at the risk of putting America's immense resources at the service of the Entente was a desperate gamble. Ludendorff took this staggering risk with something confidence. He accepted at face value the overoptimistic calculations of the German Admiralty. He told Von Bernstorff in May, 1917, that the U-boats would force Great Britain to sue for peace within three months. He told Czernin and others the same thing. Hindenburg said oracularly at Pless, voicing his junior associate's opinions: "We are in a position to meet all eventualities—against America, Denmark, Holland and even Switzerland." A few more enemies would not count.

Bethmann-Hollweg was overawed. "Yes," he said in yielding, "we must act if victory beckons."

But victory didn't beckon.

In his "Atlantic" article Ludendorff tries to show once more that his gamble was sound strategy. But he is less self-confident and aggressive than he once was. He used to argue that the American re-inforcement did not defeat Germany, but that defeat came through a break-down in civil administration at home. He spoke disparagingly of the American troops in France. As late as October 17, 1918, he told a war council in Berlin: "We must not overrate the Americans. They are certainly smart. But we have beaten them hitherto even when we were very inferior in numbers. Our men are not anxious about the Americans; they are about the English."

Writing for Americans about the American effort, he is more condescending. He reverses his earlier judgment on the value of the American divisions which took part in Foch's offensive of July 18, 1918, on the west side of the Marne salient. "Their attack to the southwest of Soissons—which was delivered by the 1st and 2d Divisions, so far as I remember—was decisive," he says. Also: "The more, during the next months, the Americans fought without assistance the more their tactical and strategical efficiency grew."

These compliments are novelties in the Ludendorffian literary output. It is less of a shock, therefore, to find the General admitting that "at the end America's interference in France, and at the same time the growing propaganda, made the Allies win the war."

But if America won the war what becomes of Ludendorff's contention that he didn't lose it by forcing America into it? That was his cardinal miscalculation. In turning to attack Great Britain in 1917 and at the same time challenging America he and Hindenburg departed from the basic principle of German strategy—which was to seek a decision in the East. They were "Easterners." They lacked the vision to remain "Easterners." Thus they lost the war.

What Readers Say

The Clock and the Salesman

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Last week one of your correspondents said, "A little learning is a dangerous thing," and then proceeded to prove it by claiming it would be necessary to change a clock daily in order to keep it running by sun time, as sun time varied thirty minutes in each year.

Standard time is the correct sun time at the 75th, 90th, 105th and 120th parallels of longitude, as we use it in this country. The time at these points is used as the time for all places 7½ degrees east and west. Local circumstances make these limits vary slightly from a straight line north and south.

This standard time was adopted to make all clocks alike, and 80 per cent of the people still want the clocks that way. It is only those who don't want the majority to rule when they happen to side with the minority who want the clocks fast.

Why don't the city authorities take a vote if they would like to know how people feel? Such votes have been taken and have always shown a majority in favor of having the clocks tell correct time.

Give the poor traveling salesman a chance by having the clocks on standard time, so he doesn't have to overcome that handicap in his business dealings. It is hard enough to sell goods these days without having to be a mind reader so as to make appointments and catch trains.

HARRY E. SCHNEIDER.

Lancaster, Pa., April 30, 1922.

Sneak Thief's Dodge

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Right and left we are being robbed and it is made mighty easy. The reconstructed private houses with the push button are play to even an amateur robber. The thief rings Mrs. X.'s bell, the button is pushed and he lurks in the hall until he can get into Mrs. Y.'s flat.

I think a law should be made compelling the landlord to have a janitor or superintendent in the house. The push-button menace should be done away with. I am sure that any tenant would be glad to pay a couple of dollars more rent for safety. MRS. D.

New York, May 2, 1922.

To Prevent Motor "Get-Aways"

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Why not have the traffic regulations include an order for all motor vehicles to turn off the power when standing at the curb, and thus make a quick "get-away" impossible for bandits? T.

Asbury Park, N. J., May 2, 1922.